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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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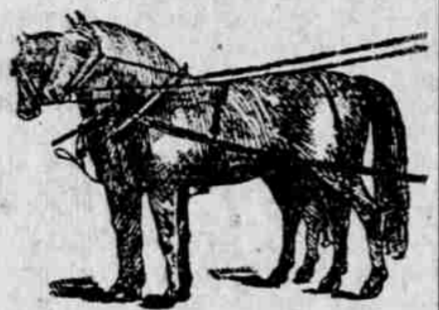
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purpose. The oil is reduced under

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with out atmospheric pressure and a perfect

result is secured without charring the

inherent hydro-carbon greases of the

oil. It is claimed that these oils are

actually cheaper in use, at the

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You are sure of getting the same oil

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money, as you get better goods at less

price, quality considered.

600 W Cylinder Oil.

This Oil, we claim stands alone. It

is a unique product, with many imi-

tations, but without a rival at any

price.

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rience in the manufacture of oils, and

we guarantee it absolutely in every

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you a barrel on approval, not to be re-

turned unless it suits.

Vacuoline Engine Oil.

Many of our patrons have wanted

an oil at moderate price for all uses,

except cylinder lubrication, of heavy

body and great endurance, which

could be depended upon absolutely

anywhere and everywhere. We can

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is one of the most remarkable oils ever

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an oil must do a great deal of work on

a small quantity, we can guarantee

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you had a hard working machine, or

a bearing that gives you trouble, try

this oil. You cannot find its counter-

part anywhere. It is a rich wine color.

The best substitute for lard oil ever

produced.

Arctic Engine Oil.

This is an Oil for electric light, cen-

trifugal and general high speed work,

adapted for the Edison system, being

used by the Edison Company and

recommended by them. It is indis-

tinguishable in quality, and can be fil-

tered and used over and over again. It

is a perfect dynamo oil.

Vacuum Marine Engine Oil.

The only oil that meets all the re-

quirements of Marine Engine lubri-

cation. Better than lard oil and

cheaper.

Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

For common shafting, exposed ma-

chinery, car journals, etc. Has no

equal for cart axles.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS

Ex-Minister Thurston States His
Case.

HARSH TREATMENT AT CAPITOL

The Late United States Secretary
Gresham Anxious for a Quarrel.
The Blount Episode—Denies Pub-
lished Statements—The True Facts.

CHICAGO (Ill.), January 26.—The
Chicago Times-Herald publishes a
long statement from Lorrin A. Thur-
ston, ex-Minister of the Republic of
Hawaii, giving the facts leading to
his recall last spring. Mr. Thurston
says at the outset of his paper that he
had a full reply to his Government of
the complaints against him, but with-
held it until his successor was ap-
pointed. In the meantime Secretary
Gresham died, and the story did not
come out. Mr. Thurston says in part:

"The gist of the only charge made
against me in the letter requesting my
recall is, in substance, that I furnished
the American press for publication
matter which contained comments
and criticism upon the policy pursued
by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham
toward Hawaii. At that time Hawaii
was represented in Washington by a
Minister and five Commissioners, all
duly accredited and accepted, who
had formally negotiated and signed
an annexation treaty, action on which
was pending before the Senate, while
the relation between the two Govern-
ments were, as they always had been,
most friendly and cordial.

"Immediately after the President's
inauguration information reached the
Hawaiian representatives that he in-
tended to withdraw the treaty. In-
quiry at the State Department met
with a curt refusal to confirm or deny
the report, and the first and only news
of the withdrawal by Mr. Cleveland
through the newspapers. This was
initiated the unique and extraordinary
policy of secreting from the accredited
and recognized diplomatic representa-
tives of a friendly Government mat-
ters vitally affecting them to learn of
the intentions of the Government to
which they were accredited solely
through the press.

"The immediate and continued en-
deavors by the Hawaiian representa-
tives to ascertain the intentions of the
President were met by a frigid silence
at the State Department, and the posi-
tive refusal either to state what course
the President would pursue or to allow
the Hawaiian Commissioners to make
any statements or explanations. Mr.
Gresham's repeated reply was: 'When
I desire any information from you I
will let you know.' Meanwhile the
queen's agents were accorded full and
confidential audiences, and received
assurances that the President would
do nothing until he had made an in-
vestigation.

"From this time on the royalists
were kept fully informed of every in-
tended move contemplated by the
President, Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis
concerning Hawaii, while the Hawai-
ian Government and its representa-
tives were kept in ignorance thereof.

"The intention to make an investi-
gation was soon announced in the
press, but Mr. Gresham refused to
affirm or deny it to the Hawaiian
Commissioners. Then the papers an-
nounced that Mr. Blount had been
appointed and had started for San
Francisco, whence he was to go to
Hawaii on a special steamer. Still
Mr. Gresham refused to admit or deny
anything.

"Arrived at Honolulu Mr. Blount
rigidly adhered to the policy of his
superiors. The first and only infor-
mation which the Hawaiian Govern-
ment received concerning Mr. Blount's
instructions was gleaned from the
columns of a royalist paper, in which
they were published in full over Mr.
Blount's signature, under the heading
of 'An Address to the Hawaiian Peo-
ple.' The manner in which Mr.
Blount constructed the report is fami-
liar history.

"After Mr. Blount's return I vainly
inquired of Mr. Gresham what the
result was. He would not even admit
that any report had been made, stat-
ing that such report, if made, was a
confidential one, and that it was 'un-
fair' for me to ask any questions con-
cerning it.

"On the evening of November 7,
1893, being temporarily in Chicago, I
saw in an evening paper a statement
that Mr. Gresham had recommended
to the President to restore the queen
and overthrow the Dole Government.
I immediately telegraphed to Mr.
Hastings, Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires,
to see Mr. Gresham and ask if it was
true. Mr. Hastings did so, and Mr.
Gresham said to him: 'I assure you
there is no foundation for the state-
ment. Do you think I would take so
important a step without informing
you?' Mr. Hastings telegraphed me
the substance of the reply. That same
night at about midnight he was in-
formed by a newspaper man that Mr.
Gresham's letter to the President,
recommending restoration, had been
given to the press.

"As will be remembered, this letter
adopted Mr. Blount's conclusions

throughout. The publication of the
Blount report and Secretary Gresham's
letter placed me in an embar-
rassing position. On the one hand I
was the diplomatic representative of
Hawaii and by conventional rules was
not authorized to discuss questions
affecting the two countries except
with Mr. Gresham. On the other
hand, Mr. Gresham was publishing
broadcast false and defamatory matter
concerning myself and those whom I
represented, administrative papers
and members of Congress were taking
the charges up and reiterating them
and public opinion was forming. I
could not bear from home, nor obtain
denials nor explanations from there
for weeks.

"With regret I was forced by the
necessity of the situation and the
tactics of the administration to meet
them on the field of their own choos-
ing, and published a reply over my
signature to the charges contained in
the Blount report and the Gresham
letter. No notice was then taken of
the matter by Mr. Cleveland, but to
use an American expression, the ad-
ministration 'had no use' for me from
that time on. At the same time, I
addressed an official protest to Mr.
Gresham against the suggested resto-
ration of the queen. No acknowledgment
of or answer thereto was ever
made."

"On January 25, 1894, I made a
statement to Mr. Gresham concerning
the friction that existed in Hawaii by
reason of the continued demand by
Japan that the franchise be granted to
Japanese. He said:

"What do you mean by coming to
me with complaints about Japan? Do
you expect us to protect you from
Japan? I should think that the last
country in the world you would ap-
peal to for assistance would be the
United States. It is most extraordi-
nary that you should make this state-
ment to me. What do you want me
to do?" etc.

"I replied that I had not applied
for assistance, nor did I want him to
do anything; that the United States
had for years followed a certain line of
policy concerning Hawaii's relation
with other foreign powers; that I was
simply stating a fact, and that it was
entirely for him to say whether or not
it was of interest to or concerned
American policy interests. He re-
iterated his former statements in dif-
ferent forms several times, and wound
up by branching off from the subject
entirely, and demanded what Presi-
dent Dole meant by sending an 'in-
sulting' reply to Mr. Willis (referring
to Mr. Dole's reply to Mr. Willis' de-
mand that the queen be restored). I
denied that the answer was or was
intended to be insulting. Mr. Gresham
said: 'I say it was insulting, and Mr.
Dole's sole object was to say some-
thing sharp to the American Minister
when he had the opportunity.' He
continued to talk in this strain until
it became manifest that he was sim-
ply trying to provoke a quarrel, and I
left the room.

"During the summer and fall of
1894 I was absent in Hawaii and
Europe. On January 7, 1895, I re-
turned to Washington, and called the
next day on Mr. Gresham to see about
presenting my credentials from the
Republic of Hawaii, which had taken
the place of the Provisional Govern-
ment. After stating that they would
be received, he said: 'What did
your Government mean by complain-
ing to us that arms were being ship-
ped from California to Hawaii?' I re-
plied that I knew of no such com-
plaint; that I had only arrived the
day before, and knew nothing of it.
He said: 'Yes, they complained to
us, and I have investigated the mat-
ter, and there is not a particle of
foundation for it. They have put us
to all this trouble without any reason.'
(By a remarkable coincidence
the insurrection made possible by the
use of these very arms had broken out
the day before, and at that very hour
Charles Carter lay dead in Honolulu,
shot to death with one of the guns
which Mr. Gresham had investigated
and found did not exist.)

"Continuing, Mr. Gresham said: 'I
guess your Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs (Mr. Hatch) is a very kind of
fellow, isn't he?' I replied: 'No. On
the contrary, he is unusually cool and
clear-headed.' He said: 'Well, he
acts like it anyhow. I can see no
reason for the complaint he made.
He even put Mr. Willis to the ex-
pense of telegraphing it over here!'
"He continued to talk in this strain
until I became convinced that he was
seeking to pick a quarrel with me, as
there was no occasion for his bringing
up the subject, of which he knew that
I was ignorant.

"Immediately after news of the in-
surrection reached the States," says
Mr. Thurston, "the cue of the admini-
stration was to minimize its impor-
tance. It was characterized as a 'little
riot,' and ridiculed as 'a tempest in a
teapot.' So sedulously was this view
presented that it appeared as though
it might be generally adopted.

"Knowing, as I did, the real ser-
iousness of the situation and fearing
that my Government might feel it
necessary to impose extreme pen-
alties upon some of the leaders, as a
deterrent example for the future, I saw
that if the American public became
impressed that the insurrection was
an insignificant affair, any severity of
punishment would cause a reaction of
feeling against us. I accordingly
took pains to give to the press the
fullest information concerning the
facts. This I had a perfect right to
do, as the matter was purely domes-
tic. The statement made in the
press that the ground of the request
for my recall was because of my giv-
ing to the press information contained
in official dispatches was without
foundation.

"On February 12, 1895, a representa-
tive of one of the press associations,
who had frequently called, came in as
I was reading the mail received that
morning from Hawaii and made a

remark to the effect that the trouble
in Hawaii was 'only a little fracas,'
and did not amount to much. I re-
plied that he was mistaken; that it
was through no lack of intent on the
part of the royalists that the results
were not worse, and that there was
still most intense feeling over the
matter in Honolulu, as he could see
by the letters I had just received. I
thereupon read to him from several
private letters, not with the intent
that he should publish, who was read
to him, but to disabuse his mind of a
false impression. There was nothing
said about publication. There was
no intention on my part that the
references in the letters to the Ameri-
can administration should be pub-
lished, and they were not published;
but the gentlemanly press representative
treasured up such references and com-
municated them either directly or in-
directly to Mr. Gresham. I under-
stood it has been denied that this was
the avenue of his information. I know
that it was, for the letters to me were
shown to no one else but the news-
paper man in question.

"In speaking to me in relation to
the matter later Mr. Gresham said, in
explanation of his possession of the
reference: 'Some of our newspaper
friends have abused your confidence.'
When Mr. Gresham spoke to me con-
cerning the subject, I gave in sub-
stance the following explanation, say-
ing in connection therewith that I
understood myself to be at liberty to
give out for publication facts concern-
ing Hawaii, but that there had been
no such intention in this case.

"In his letter requesting my recall,
Mr. Gresham garbled and suppressed
my explanation, stating only that I
claimed that the references in ques-
tion were news which I had a right to
give out.

"I had committed no intentional
breach of diplomatic etiquette; but,
knowing the spirit which animated
the administration toward everything
Hawaiian, and desiring to prevent
friction, if possible, I tendered an ap-
ology that the matter had come
through the legation, even inadver-
tently, and even though it had not
been published. Mr. Gresham im-
mediately requested an apology to
writing, stating as a reason that this
was a personal matter between my-
self and the President and that he
ought to know exactly what I said.
The matter had been presented to me
informally and I saw no reason for
treating it otherwise on my part,
especially as I did not know to what
use it might be put in my absence
and without explanation. I accord-
ingly declined to make the written
apology requested."

IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

A Company Under New Prin-
ciples.

REGISTRATION ONE FEATURE.

The Kobe Company Works an In-
novation—None but Laborers Im-
ported—Precaution Taken for
Their Return to Their Country.

Of all the immigration compan-
ies doing business with the planta-
tions on the islands, that known as
the Kobe has rules and regulations
for supplying labor which as nearly
conform to the proposed Registration
Act as anything in existence.

This body is incorporated under
the laws of Japan, and its object is
to furnish laborers at the current
rate of wages. So far as that point
goes, it does not differ materially
from any other corporation.

The Kobe company claims to get
its remuneration by way of com-

MUST WORK QUICKLY.

Cable Promoters Received Favorably in the Committee.

TO BE EXTENDED TO JAPAN.

Probable Reduction in Subsidy—Colonel Spalding Says Company Will Agree to any Fair Terms—Rates Reduced. Marshall Islands May be Touched.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—From the action of the House Committee on Commerce today there seems to be little doubt that the bill authorizing the Pacific Cable Company to lay a cable from the Pacific Coast to the

has secured a subsidy of \$40,000 a year from the Hawaiian Government. Colonel Spalding proposed to give his concessions to the United States if this Government would undertake to lay a cable. As an alternative the company offer to invest \$1,000,000 if the United States would guarantee bonds for an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 for a term of twenty years.

DEATH OF HENRY OF BATTENBURG. Mourners Among "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg was received at Osborne, Isle of Wight early today. The Queen and Princess Beatrice are prostrated with grief. The Prince had a relapse yesterday on board the British cruiser *Blonde*, on the way to Madeira, and died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The *Blonde* returned to Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, from which place the news was cabled.

Spreckels Buys Horses.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.), Jan. 24.—Edward Corrigan of Chicago has sold to Adolph B. Spreckels, Lew Weir, by Longfellow out of Latonia. Mr. Spreckels also bought *Eola*, by

and T. S. Dickens. Later in the day the directors met and elected the following officers: President, J. D. Spreckels; vice-president, Charles Goodall; treasurer, J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Company.—S.F. Examiner, Jan. 22.

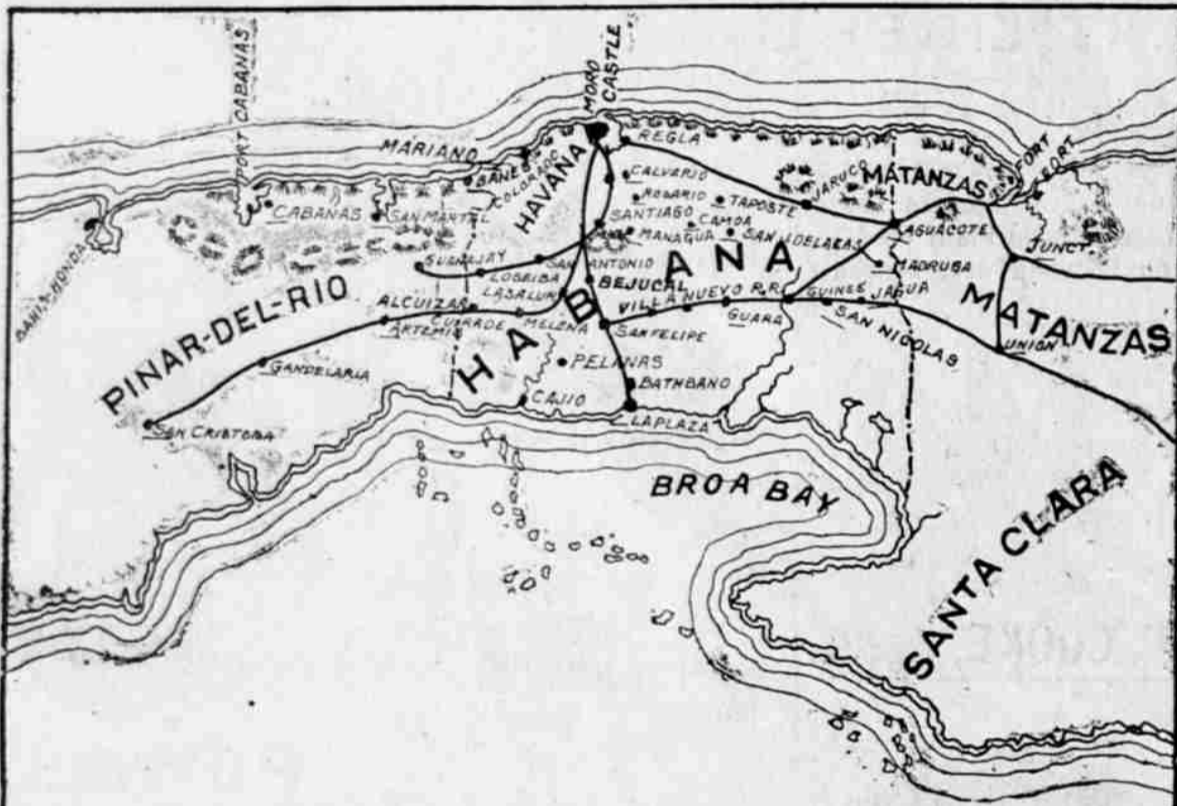
FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Syndicate of Honolulu Builders—A Good Scheme If It Works.

An attempt will soon be made to colonize South Africa by a few Honolulu residents whose training in profitable trades is almost a guarantee of their becoming wealthy.

John Bowler, E. B. Thomas, T. M. Lucas, T. B. Walker and T. W. Rawlins have canvassed the situation and decided upon a plan which, if carried out, will no doubt bring them substantial results.

Their idea is to purchase a vessel in Port Townsend, if possible, and load it with sash, blinds, doors and lumber which they will take to the nearest seaport near Johan-



The above map gives a general idea of the country about Havana where the activities of the Cuban insurgents are at present centered. At last accounts Gomez was still in the neighborhood of San Felipe. Serafin Sanchez continues toward Camaguey, Judas Martinez, Moses Prospero Rojas and thirty-eight citizens of Pinar del Rio, among them eleven Spanish soldiers, joined him at Guaymas on the 17th instant. Communication with Pinar del Rio is still very much interrupted, but reports received by couriers show that the insurgents there under Antonio Maceo are displaying great activity and are doing much damage despite the reports disseminated here to the contrary. It was admitted that some 200 residents of Pinar del Rio province have fled to the forces of the insurgents. Pablo Oliva effected a junction at Punta de Lasica, Pinar del Rio, with about 300 other insurgents, and afterward succeeded in capturing the private goods on the plantation of Murias. Maceo and his men are in the extreme western portion of Pinar del Rio, according to the latest accounts. The volunteer troops at Pao Real and Guanacay report that large numbers of insurgents have been passing there in the direction of the city Pinar del Rio, and that they have formed a junction with Maceo, whose following was about 4000 men.

Hawaiian Islands and Japan will be favorably reported.

The committee directed the subcommittee to prepare a bill embracing certain changes considered desirable. There will be also a conference between the members and the State Department officials regarding the arrangements for a cable station on Marshall Islands, owned by Germany.

The principal points of difference between the cable company and the committee are the amount of Government subsidy to be granted and the time to be allowed for laying the cable. It is proposed by the company to have the cable working to the Hawaiian Islands in eighteen months and completed to Japan in three years. The bill to be drafted will reduce this time. The subsidy asked is \$180,000 a year for a term of twenty years, the Government to have free use of the cable in that time.

In the course of the discussion it was argued that the subsidy asked was too large in view of the estimated cost of the work, \$6,500,000 to \$7,000,000, and the probable amount of Government business, which the committee estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000. The suggestion was also entertained that subsidies might be granted by the Japanese Government and possibly China. The bill to be framed will probably reduce the subsidy. It will also embrace provisions to secure to the United States Government the right of way in the use of the cable.

James S. Scriven, president and E. E. Baylis, vice-president of the company, have written to Chairman Hepburn accepting the suggestion made by the committee that the company shall deposit in the Treasury \$100,000 in bonds to be forfeited in case it fails to complete the work within the specified time; that the rates between the United States and the island of Oahu shall not exceed 75 cents per word and \$1.50 to Japan and China; also that after twenty years Government messages shall be carried at press rates, not to exceed one-quarter of business rates.

Mr. Bennett of New York has asked Secretary Olney for an opinion whether it will be necessary to make a treaty with the German government to secure the right to establish a cable station on Marshall Islands.

COL. SPALDING TALKS.

Presents Cable Matters Before Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing today to Colonel Spalding, a leading planter of the Hawaiian Islands, who is working in the interests of the Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey. The Spalding Company is chartered for cable connection between the United States and Hawaii, while another company proposes to lay its cable to Japan. Col. Spalding stated that his company was willing to agree to any reasonable terms which would secure the establishment of a cable. It

Eoleus, dam War Song, a full brother to Don Eole, and St. Seaview from James F. Cadwell. The prices are private. He also purchased a number of brood mares from different Kentucky breeders, all of which were shipped today in a private car for San Francisco, where the horses will be placed at the head of Mr. Spreckels' breeding establishment.

CLEVELAND FAVORS IT.

Nicaragua Canal Measure Meeting With General Approval.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Commerce today voted to report to the House the resolution introduced yesterday by Doolittle of Washington requesting the President to transmit to Congress the report of the committee which investigated the Nicaragua canal last summer. A clause was inserted, "If not incompatible with the public interests."

Members of the House who have talked with President Cleveland upon the canal within a week, assert that he favors the general project, but wants an arrangement by which the government's risk of financial loss will be minimized.

Seeking Reinstatement.

VALLEJO, Jan. 21.—Lieut. P. J. Werlich, United States navy, until recently one of the officers of the United States steamship *Philadelphia*, and who was court-martialed on board that vessel a short time ago for intoxication, has departed for Washington, where he has gone with the purpose of inducing the Secretary of the Navy to remit the six-months' sentence which he received from the court.

Will Assert Its Authority.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Herald's St. Petersburg cable says: A dispatch to Novoe Vremya from Vladivostok says that the Japanese Government wishes to assert its authority over the western half of the Pacific ocean, and also that it has decided to retain Korea within the sphere of its influence.

O. S. Company Election.

The Oceanic Steamship Company had its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of John D. Spreckels. Out of 25,000 shares of stock, 23,480 shares were represented. The directors elected were as follows: John D. Spreckels, A. B. Spreckels, Charles Goodall, C. M. Goodall, A. L. Tubbs, A. C. Tubbs

nesberg. The cargo will then be taken overland to the principal town and disposed of. It is expected that the vessel will call here for the members of the syndicate and then go directly to South Africa. The vessel will load diamonds and Barney Bonato bank shares for return cargo to Honolulu.

Mr. Thomas said to an ADVERTISER reporter yesterday that an agent for the syndicate was now in Port Townsend trying to secure a vessel, and unless something unexpected should happen, the craft would arrive here in six weeks. He will not go with the party, but will remain here for some months longer looking after certain matters connected with his business.

Opium Case.

R. W. Davis, charged with having opium in possession, was on trial in the Circuit Court nearly all of yesterday.

Davis is the bumboat man who with one or two others were arrested when leaving the Olympia one day in last autumn. He was tried in the District Court and convicted. Judge Perry sentenced him to a fine of \$250 but the decision was appealed from and ex-Judge Magoon defended him yesterday.

Judge Carter's charge to the jury was fair and impartial and the jury in a very few minutes returned a verdict of not guilty.

Took the Bones Home.

Ah Chun, the Chinaman who dug up the bones of his relative from a burying ground on Kauai, was allowed to go free shortly after his arrest Monday afternoon. He was given his bones and walked out of the police station in a very much changed mood. Ah Chun left for China by the Coptic yesterday.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.



SATOLLI A PRINCE OF THE CHURCH.

Francis Satolli, who was recently made an American cardinal of the Roman Catholic church, still remains the pope's ablegate. He is the third to receive the famous red hat in America, his predecessors being Cardinals McClosky and Gibbons.

When Ordering Oil, ask your Agents to send you
Tropic Cylinder Oil
Tropic Engine Oil
Tropic Machinery Oil
and you will have the BEST Lubricating Oil for
Sugar Mill and your Engines.

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HONOLULU, H. I.

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SCOTCH GINGHAMS In checks and stripes, : : : : NICE TINTS.

NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES, Just the thing for walking and riding SKIRTS.

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The Daily ADVERTISER.

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Quick Work

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But that we turn out orders by skilled workmen in less time and with better workmanship at less money than any place in Honolulu.

We make anything and everything in the Upholstery Line that can be produced in any other market in the world.

WE Have Skilled Labor; Have the Material; Have the Facilities.

Our prices are the lowest; repairing costs less than you think it does. Let us figure on your work. Oak and Cane Seated Chairs for dining and bedrooms, \$1.15 and upwards; strong and well-finished. Take a look at them.

HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

P I C T U R E S

Has it occurred to you that a picture is one of the best things to make a Xmas present of?

Everyone enjoys looking at a beautiful thing and what thing of beauty can convey more to the mind than a picture?

Let at least one of your gifts this year be a picture, no matter how little they cost, they will cover more ground than anything else you can buy.

Remember we are selling pictures and frames at San Francisco prices. You will be astonished at the low prices prevailing at

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WHERE DANGER LURKS.

A Tour of Inspection of Chinatown.

VIGILANCE IS THE KEYNOTE.

The Removal of Garbage—Leaky Water Pipes—Cesspools in Dining Rooms—A Place That Needs Attention—Dredger Work on Nuuanu.

One of the most interesting topics of discussion in the Board of Health meeting yesterday was the inspection of the Chinese district for the purpose of having the place as free from causes of disease as possible.

The resignation of G. W. R. King as health inspector was, to a certain extent, the cause which led up to the discussion.

What is known as Chinatown takes in the Ewa side of Nuuanu street and runs from the sea to Beretania street, and it was within these borders that the citizens' committee, during the cholera scare, worked hardest to keep clean. While known as Chinatown, a visit to the district will show that the population is nearly equally divided between Hawaiians and Asiatics.

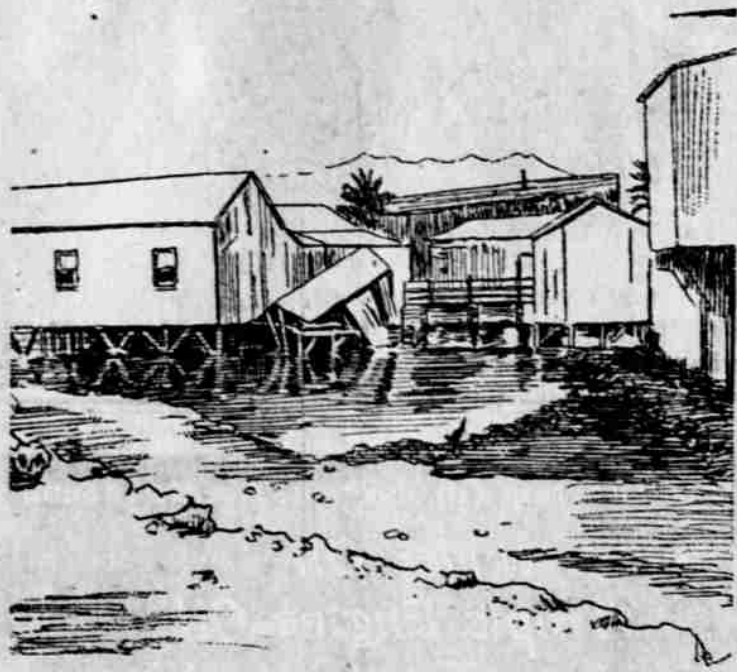
The difficulty in keeping this section of the city in good sanitary condition was explained to an ADVERTISER representative by Medical Inspector Wayson while going the rounds yesterday. In nearly every building the closets and cesspools are in such close proximity to the living rooms that unless they are kept absolutely clean and fumigated they will, at least, develop certain diseases, if not contagious ones.

A restaurant on Nuuanu street, south of King, has a closet within a half dozen feet of a dining table and directly adjoining the pantry. In another the closet was so con-

In the main the premises are cleanly; made so, probably, by the vigilance of the health officers, for, with a knowledge that the inspector is likely to come in at any time, they are careful to keep their places reasonably tidy. In none of the places were found accumulations of garbage—the stuff had all been put outside—so that if there was a cause for complaint, the responsibility would fall upon the wagons.

On the mauka side of Queen street, along the new extension of that thoroughfare, is, perhaps, the best microbe producer to be found anywhere on the islands.

The little bay which extended to the houses in the direction of King street and which are built on piles has been filled up in extending the



A MICROBE PLANT MAUKA OF QUEEN STREET EXTENSION.

street and the water on the mauka side has no outlet. What was formerly cleaned out by the rise and fall of the tide is now a pool of stagnant water made worse by the constant throwing out of waste water by the occupants.

This slimy mass is a menace to the health of the city. Exactly in the center of the group of houses, and back of the tumble down shed shown in the sketch was a house in which there were several cases of cholera during the siege last summer. All that remains of the house now is a few charred sticks. One or two of the houses in the

THE BAND KICKED.

Objections to Quality of Food on Kinau—Rectified by Mr. Wight.

A member of the Hawaiian band has complained of the treatment accorded them while on the Kinau, en route to Hilo. The objection was to the quantity and quality of the food, which the musician states, "was not as good as that supplied the Japanese laborers on the way to the plantations." The matter has been investigated by a representative of this paper with the following results:

The complaint as stated above was made to Professor Berger by one of the white members of the band, and the professor in turn reported it to C. L. Wight, president



of the Wilder S. S. Co. who was on board.

Mr. Wight inquired of the steward and was informed that he had not received notification from the office that the band boys were to have food different from any other deck passengers. Mr. Wight regretted the circumstances, but said it could not be remedied. Professor Berger told him he would be obliged to take his men ashore at the first stopping place if provisions were not made.

Before reaching Mahukona, Mr. Wight gave instructions to the steward to go ashore and procure all the fresh meat and food necessary, and feed it to the men. When this was done the complaints ceased, and the band boys waxed fat.

Professor Berger states that the trouble was all caused through the fact of the unusual number of passengers on the steamer that trip, and compliments Mr. Wight on his promptness in remedying the cause for complaint.

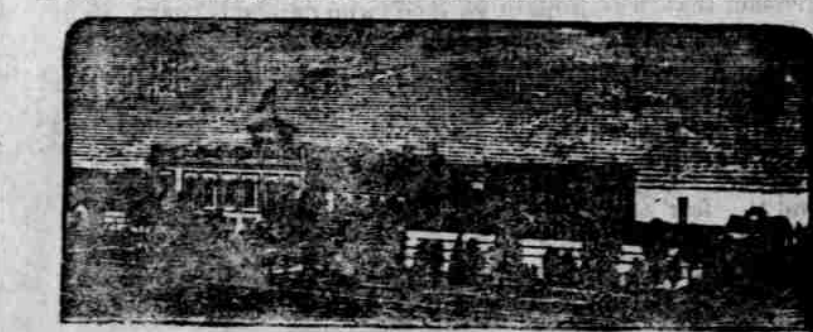
A Slippery Thief.

Kaanaana, one of the sailors of the W. G. Hall, tried to turn himself into a dairyman at an early hour, but he was cut short in his calculations by Health Agent J. D. McVeigh. He was seen trying to sell butter to Fred Johnson. Mr. McVeigh suspected something wrong of a man that chose 4:30 o'clock in the morning to sell butter and immediately made the arrest. Kaanaana was brought up for trial in the police court a few hours later and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor. He saw no loophole and plead guilty. Kaanaana has been an employee of the I. I. S. N. Co. for quite a while. He said he was sorry he had committed the offense but the qualms of conscience arrived too late.

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to Benson, Smith & Company for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—
DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. HUGHES, Asst. Physician. DR. C. CLARK, Business Manager.



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If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer" 50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

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Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

See the name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

Agents for Honolulu: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND BRONCHITIS. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world procures its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AN ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

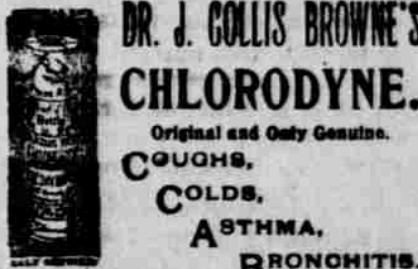
Refuse Imitations. Established 1834. SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

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Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

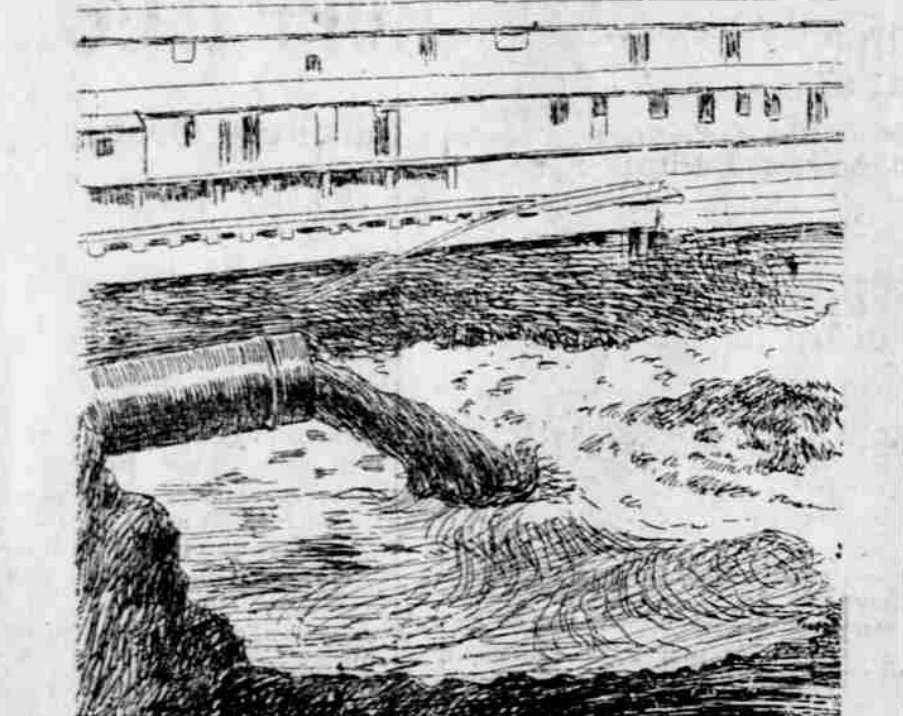
N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

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DREDGER DISCHARGE PIPE, KING STREET, SHOWING MUD AND WATER FORCED THROUGH PIPES FROM DREDGER.

venient to the kitchen and the street that it was ordered closed up, and another, a few feet further off, was opened up.

Some of the stores and dwellings in this section are of two stories, the upper floors being occupied by one family and the lower floor by another, tenement fashion and it is in these where the greatest difficulty is encountered. The pipes leading to the top floors are often of poor material and make and the drippings from these pipes keep the ground below in a moist state at all times. In the absence of pipes for carrying away waste water, the occupants of these houses throw the water from the upper verandas to the ground without considering the danger or respecting the comfort of the persons below.

Among these people there is more or less trouble in the matter of garbage. Their receptacles for holding kitchen refuse and sweepings is limited, and their observance of the regulation hours for depositing containers in places where the drivers of the garbage wagons can have access to them is spasmodic.

Occasionally they manage to get their boxes and baskets on the sidewalks before the wagons get around but usually they are an hour or two late, and the stuff remains exposed to the sun and passes through a limited period of putrefaction before the driver gets around the next day. Every one of these baskets containing refuse so exposed is a precursor of disease which follows in their wake.

group are unoccupied by orders of the Board of Health and this branch of the Government has supplied the people with homes since then at a considerable expense pending the time the owners of the property would have the place filled up. At yesterday's meeting of the Board the secretary was ordered to notify the owners to put the place in proper condition or it would be done by the Board and the expense charged to them.

Another place that has caused considerable uneasiness among the people in the vicinity is on King street, where the dredger pipe discharges into the old bed of Nuuanu stream. Yesterday the pipe, as shown in the sketch, was discharging quantities of dirty water and mud, but it was absolutely odorless and its danger as a fever producer is not apparent.

Under the new assignments this district will be under the supervision of N. P. Jacobson who has proven a valuable acquisition as an inspector of the districts on the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream. It will be arranged so that he can visit the crowded section once daily and the country districts less frequent.

That the Board of Health can keep the city free from disease in a section as crowded as this, where the law governing cubic space allowed to each individual is prominent in its absence, and where there is absolutely no sewerage system, borders on the miraculous.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

A RECENT San Francisco dispatch says that President Cleveland is contemplating a trip to the Pacific Coast during his summer vacation. It is rather unusual for a chief executive to wait until he is about to go out of office before making a tour of the country over which he has presided for eight years.

We note with pleasure the active interest which the citizens of Honolulu have taken in the endeavor of this paper to bring about some sort of a renovation in the districts inhabited by the lower classes, but which are, unfortunately, streets frequented by business men and their families. The suggestion of placing the matter before the Board of Health and obtaining an official investigation, the returns of which shall be placed before the Legislature, is a good one. The people who are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and assist in working out this problem will find that they will receive the moral, if not active, support of the entire business community. There is a power for reform at their command if they will use it.

The only surprising feature about ex-Minister Thurston's statement of his dealings with the late Secretary Gresham is that he should have kept the facts secret as long as he has. This statement leaves no further question of the attempt to cast discredit not only upon Mr. Thurston, but upon the officials of the Provisional Government and later upon the Republic. Personal spite increased in its virulence by the fact that the aggressive party was balked at nearly every turn is evident throughout the whole affair. It may be said that owing to the death of Secretary Gresham, Mr. Thurston would have done better to have kept quiet. This is idle talk. Mr. Thurston was placed in a position where a less politic man would have forgotten the requirements of diplomatic etiquette. He held his place until the proper time for him to make public his side of the question. As a private citizen he would be doing himself and his country an injustice by withholding facts which should go down in history to show the true official character of the men who have figured in events of vital interest to this nation.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

In its issue of January 18th, the New York Sun made the following editorial notice of the natal day of the Provisional Government, which will be read with particular interest in view of recent events:

"Yesterday was the day appointed for the third anniversary celebration of the downfall of the throne in Hawaii, with its natural sequence of the establishment of the present Republic.

"It was on the memorable 17th of January, 1893, that the Committee of Safety installed a Provisional Government at Honolulu; that our Minister, Mr. John L. Stevens, recognized this 'as the de facto Government of the Hawaiian Islands,' and that Liliuokalani abdicated under protest.

"During the six and thirty months since then the revolution has not gone backward. A certain dangerous attempt made in this country to restore a discarded and barbarous monarchy was put down by the force of American public sentiment. A feeble and fatuous effort of the royalists in Hawaii in the same direction resulted in getting their leaders into jail. Finally, since then, the Republic, conscious of its strength, has been releasing these misguided convicts, a few at a time, until lately only about half a dozen of them remained in confinement.

"Indeed, Mrs. Dominis herself, who long ago took the wise step of voluntarily and formally renoun-

cing all her alleged rights to reign in Hawaii, is on parole, and drives freely about the streets of Honolulu; and it is not unlikely, if we may trust recent reports, that she received her full pardon yesterday, as one celebration of the day.

"The 17th of January will hold a memorable place in Hawaii's calendar, even after the period which, we trust, is now not far distant, when she comes into the sisterhood of the United States."

If there is one paper in the United States that is a true exponent of American sentiment, that paper is the New York Sun. It has its political peculiarities, and is a strong party organ, but in its expression of national sentiment it is never found wanting. The 17th of January is a memorable day in Hawaii, and every true American as well as every Hawaiian citizen recognizes it as marking a new epoch when monarchy gave way to an advanced republican form of government. Unfortunately, there are a few who are not willing to make due recognition of this fact, but we are willing to leave them to the tender mercies of the American sentiment of which the Sun gives a good expression.

MISCHIEVOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

In the last issue of the Hilo Tribune, the editor gives vent to the most childish, evil-minded and we might well say dastardly attack upon the Government officials, that it has been our misfortune to read in any publication of this country that makes any pretension of being fair-minded or blessed with even an occasional scintillation of average common sense. Whose opinion, besides his own, he pretends to voice has not been discovered. We note with pleasure the prompt repudiation made by the directors of the company owning the publication. Had they not made the statement which we publish in another column they might well be considered candidates for a colony of anarchists. It is quite apparent that the editor is afflicted with chronic billiousness which his employers have discovered too late to remedy. The editor's dissertation on the island and tour of the band, and his remarks on the treatment of the Hawaiians are not only ridiculous, but a disgrace to the columns of any paper representing a higher order of humanity than hoodlums and street-corner orators. He has thrown off his sheep's clothing donned when the lengthy salutatory was promulgated, and now comes out in the true colors of a narrow-minded mischief-maker. If the people of Hilo have any use for such writings they have degenerated to a condition which their worst enemy would not have the temerity to suggest. This country ought to be too small to allow such men to continue their work of spreading broadcast such flagrant and insinuating misrepresentations.

WHAT FIGURES PROVE.

Statistics taken by the Board of Health under the act to mitigate give signal proof that the growth of the "social evil" in this city has been largely due to the influx of Japanese women. In July of '93, of the total forty-three women on the register, two were Portuguese, two half castes and thirty-nine Hawaiians. In January of 1894 the Japanese made their first appearance, and of the total fifty-two on the register, forty-six were Hawaiians, two half castes, two Portuguese and two Japanese. The record of July, 1894, shows an increase of Japanese to thirteen and Hawaiians to fifty-five. During the following six months the Japanese had increased from thirteen to thirty-five, and on the 31st of January, 1896, the record is given as follows: Hawaiians, thirty-two; half castes, seven; South Sea island, one; French, one, and Japanese, sixty-seven, making a total of 108. During the two years ending January 31, 1896, the total number registered under the act to mitigate has increased a little over 100 per cent.

Since the Japanese made their first appearance they have increased over three thousand per cent. In 1894 the Japanese represented less than four per cent. of the total, while today over sixty per cent. of the prostitutes of the country are Asiatics. If this increase keeps on at the present rate, Honolulu will be a second Tokio in the course of a few years. In the face of these figures it is simply suicidal for the people of this country to sit still and make no move to check a flagrant evil. It is safe to say that each woman added to this list means an addition of at least five Japanese men to crowd of idlers and blackmailers now within the city. Trusting to luck will not put an end to this business; it will not solve the problem. Can any man or woman scan these figures and then say that the agitation over this matter is uncalled for and untimely. Unfortunately the figures don't tell one-half the story. The situation demands action of the people and officials to investigate the "social evil" that is gaining unprecedented headway in Honolulu.

THAT UBIQUITOUS WAR CLOUD.

The European war cloud is ubiquitous, if nothing more. Having gathered a fairly serious magnitude in consequence of the first outbreak in Armenia, it assumed a new phase in consequence of supposed Russian aggression in the Orient. Later came the Venezuelan question, then the Transvaal, and now, after having been blown hither and thither about the two hemispheres by the vigorous assertions of national leaders, it settles again over the old stamping ground. Russia's Oriental greed seems forgotten, England and the United States are talking with less vehemence, President Krueger is quietly working out his own salvation, and the Sultan of Turkey comes to the front. The manner in which these changes have come about, the readiness of the leading contestants to forget the harsh words spoken when it is found that danger is threatened from another quarter and a strong ally will be useful, the sudden remembrance of the "tie that binds," the developments growing out of the revolution of the wheels within wheels, all go to make up a most interesting study.

Whether it is true or not that Russia and Turkey have entered into a secret contract for mutual protection, it is quite apparent that Russia has not been idle while England, Germany and the United States were making their martial demonstrations. Great Britain's sudden change of heart in the Venezuelan affair, the assertion of cousinly friendship and the almost universal support which the British press gives the scheme for American interference in Armenia is not without its significance. This change, however, is not due to any new found love for the United States, but rather on account of the desire to prevent Russian aggression. If the United States could be used as the cat's paw to draw the chestnuts away from Russia, it would be so much gained for Great Britain.

Division of the Turkish Empire has been discussed since the days of Peter the Great and the discussion will doubtless continue to bear as little fruit as it has in the past. Neither Russia nor Great Britain will submit peaceably to a division that will jeopardize their individual interests in the Mediterranean. An Anglo-Saxon alliance for the suppression of the Armenian horrors is a beautiful theory, but so long as national jealousy, and the fear of any alliance with foreign powers retains its present hold upon the American mind, it is highly probable that the United States will allow Russia and Great Britain to settle their differences without intervention. Although it will be the result of territorial greed, it is not unreasonable to look to heartless Russia alone to bring the Sultan to terms and restore comparative peace within his sadly misgoverned empire.

WHO IS THIS CRITIC?

When in the course of human events a newly arrived individual in this, or any other, country finds himself called upon to set up a damnifying, mischief-making throne of his own and spread therefrom literature that partakes of the nature of his Ebenezer of corruption and misrepresentation, the first question, and a very proper one too, that is asked is: "Who is this new Moses who would lead us into greater dissension and arouse public distrust?" In Biblical times Saul was selected as a leader because he was head and shoulders above the people of his nation. This is sometimes true at the present time, but, unfortunately, there are those who endeavor to attract attention by waving the red flag above their heads. Since Hawaii was put down on the sailing route of the steamship lines it has been subjected from time to time with a class of men not unlike the tin-horn gambler type, who speak of their past history in a peculiar, many-thousand-miles-away tone and pass by on the other side.

So long as these men keep quiet and endeavor to lead a new life from that which has characterized their never-to-be-mentioned past, the public will keep quiet with them and assist them in their efforts to create a new record. But when they plant the seeds of discord, water them with the bile of the miserable malcontent, and endeavor to propagate a political vegetation that is a rank menace to established institutions, then the public has a right to demand with whom they are dealing.

The directors of the Hilo Tribune have declared that the sentiments expressed in their paper of Feb. 1, are those of the editor of the Tribune and possibly one other resident of Hilo, but they know of no one else in the whole island who holds the same views. The directors of the Hilo Tribune are honorable men and we believe they speak the truth. Consequently our attention is turned to the man who is solely responsible for the expressions that appear in the editorial columns of the Hilo Tribune. We refer to Payson Caldwell. He tells us that the time was when enthusiasm was fired by stirring music, little realizing possibly that the tintinabulations of his editorial column would stir up the searching spirits and lead to an investigation into the relics of the past, in order to note the straws which give evil character to the imprecations implied in his insinuations against Government officials. We agree with him that "we have no war," that "people are endeavoring to pursue peaceable avocations and to earn honest livings as a result of daily toil." Why then, we would ask, should there be allowed in Hilo this relic of a lawyer whose lack of integrity has been proven? We refer to Payson Caldwell. "Why should our people be enticed away from their new way by a showing"—a gross misrepresentation—conjured by one who found the legal atmosphere too warm for comfort in Montana? "Why should our people have placed before them an object lesson" of what pure cussedness and ability of vilification may exist in one man's mind, "especially at this time, when our necessities" for peace and quiet are so surely being realized? Why should this man, who dare not make application to practice in the courts of Hawaii for fear of his past record becoming known, be allowed to endeavor to pervert the minds of the people of this country by publishing articles in which are contained the very essence of political corruption and disorder? We agree with our evening contemporary that he is not the only one in the business, but we will give the others attention at a later day.

Again we ask: Who is our critic? We find, after careful investigation, that by taking off a little here, and adding a little there, E. P. Caldwell of Montana, has become Pay-

son Caldwell of Hawaii. We find that Barbara Spieth's attorney who altered a decree; that the man who fraudulently indorsed a certificate of sale; that D. F. Grogan & Co.'s attorney who received \$100 and refused to pay it to the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; that the attorney who passed a promissory note held by St. John Liddell into the hands of Rachael Creek and refused to account for the action; that the man whom Chief Justice Pemberton disbarred from the courts of Gallatin county, Montana, and the party responsible for the tirade published in the Hilo Tribune are one and the same. This is our critic.

We leave the people of this country to judge for themselves whether such men shall be allowed to continue to spread their sentiments about the country without question.

THE BENEFIT TO KAWAIAHAO.

Substantial Returns to Church. Receipts and Expenses.

"Meredith's Old Coat" has come and gone but it has left its mark in Honolulu and Kawaihae church will better remember it than any other people in the city. All expenses in connection with the two performances of the play have been paid and the handsome sum of \$500 remains to be disposed of in making repairs and buying necessary furnishings.

Following are the receipts and expenditures as arranged by the committee:

RECEIPTS FIRST PERFORMANCE.
By sale of tickets.....\$396 00
Do reserved seats and tickets at
Hobson Drug Co.....140 75
Door receipts.....13 25
Donation toward stage.....50 00
Total.....\$600 00

RECEIPTS SECOND PERFORMANCE.
By sale of reserved seats.....\$200 00
Door receipts.....15 00
Total.....\$215 00
Total receipts both performances \$815 00.

EXPENDITURES.
F. Wilhelm, building stage.....\$90 00
Hawaiian Electric Co.....25 00
Hopp & Co., chairs.....16 50
Sanders' express, carting property.....5 00
Maguire's Baggage Co., carting piano.....6 00
E. O. Hall & Co., cotton for date and flies.....13 45
Kawihau Club.....12 50
J. N. Wright, pavilion.....30 00
The Independent.....4 50
Evening Bulletin.....8 00
Hawaiian Star.....6 50
Hawaiian Gazette Co.....24 50
Co-tune, A. St. M. Mackintosh Canvas for doors.....3 00
Paint for set pieces.....2 00
Allen & Robinson, lumber for set pieces.....3 75
Hack hire and incidentals.....58 50
Total expenditures.....\$315 00
Total receipts.....\$815 00
Balance.....\$500 00

Serious Accident.

While exercising horses yesterday morning, Jack Dunsford, a Canadian, met with injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Dunsford was riding out along on Beretania street leading another horse. The latter shied at an approaching car while near the home of H. W. Schmidt and pulled back suddenly, Dunsford was pulled off his horse by a sudden jerk of the lead horse. His head struck the ground with great force and he remained where he fell in a totally unconscious condition.

He was assisted in so far as it was possible by people who happened to be in the vicinity when the accident occurred. Later he was taken to the hospital. Examination proved that a blood vessel at the base of the skull had been ruptured. The top of the skull was trepanned and a small button of bone taken out. From this nearly a pint of blood flowed. At a late hour last night Dunsford was in a dangerous condition. It will be a marvel if he succeeds in pulling through.

IN THE BEGINNING

Of the new year, when the winter season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then, as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely: That Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines; that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietary medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

THE W. F. BABCOCK.

Sailors Do Not Like the Way They Are Treated.

Two Men Corroborate the Statements Published—No Relief for Men Regularly Shipped.

The editorial department of the ADVERTISER had two callers yesterday who wanted to know who wrote the article defamatory to the mate of the ship W. F. Babcock. The calls were made after an evening paper had published an interview with the mate of the vessel.

"There is but one fault to be found with the report in the Bulletin," said one of the visitors, "and that is that the reporter seemed to want to whitewash the officers of the ship rather than to verify the reports in the Star and ADVERTISER."

"So far as the ruptured man is concerned," continued the caller, "I saw him and talked with him and his condition is pitiable; he said he had tried to procure a truss suitable for his ailment and could not get one in Honolulu, that the mate said he would have to go with the ship anyway but he would prefer death to continuing on the voyage."

"The mate may be a Salvation Army man but if he is the men on the ship can't see the joke. I have no doubt that when he sends the old G. A. R. veteran to the main-t'gallant just before the time comes for a change of watch, and keeps him there until half the watch is over, he issues the order with a cheerful 'God bless you.' Have you talked with the mate? well you should; go down some time when he is putting the men through a knee drill. There is a government official here who has secured the papers of this G. A. R. man, and is going to see what can be done for him."

The other caller was a water front man who has been to sea for years and is now second officer on an inter-island steamer. His statement was to the effect that the rumor of harsh treatment of the men on the W. F. Babcock, was common, and not without foundation. "Sailors are tough citizens, and have to be handled a little different from babies, but when men complain of continued rough treatment and can get no redress, it is about time that something was done for them by people on shore."

In the ADVERTISER's report of the doings on the Babcock there was no attempt at coloring what appeared to be a very unpleasant affair. The information was obtained from the sailors; if the reporter had interviewed the officers it would no doubt have resulted in a denial on their part of every charge made.

The case of the old "war horse" that shipped on the vessel was discussed in the G. A. R. post last night and the committee from that body will see the captain of the ship and ask his discharge; that is all that can be done. The man was regularly shipped at San Francisco and it will be merely an act of courtesy on the part of the captain to let him go.

IN JP-TO-DATE PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM, THURM'S BOOK STORE, Honolulu, H. I.

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

St. Valentine's day one week from today.

There was an unusually long Cabinet meeting yesterday.

L. V. Redpath is no longer in the employ of the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

The strawberry crew of the Myrtle boat club will begin practice next week.

Two boy prisoners for the Reform school arrived on the steamer W. G. Hall.

Mr. Callingham, who went to Maui on the Claudine Tuesday, will take the W. G. Hall to Hawaii Friday night. He will visit the volcano.

The proclamation calling for a session of the Legislature on the third Wednesday in February will be found in the By Authority column.

The U. S. S. Boston will sail for Yokohama on or about Thursday. No orders to the effect that she shall relieve the U. S. S. Bennington have been received.

J. F. Clay and wife, Robt. Ballantyne and Miss Grace were passengers on the S. C. Allen which arrived yesterday. Mr. Clay and wife look remarkably well after their long vacation.

The U. S. S. Boston did not get away yesterday. She will sail for Yokohama this morning. Officers of the Boston spent their last afternoon ashore yesterday pursuing various pleasant occupations.

A meeting of the Leilani boat club was held last night. Resignations were received and new members elected. Arrangements are being made to occupy a portion of the late King's boat house.

"Murmurs from the Pacific," a reverie for piano, Prof. E. Cook, now teaching music here, composer, has been received. This composition has had a big sale on the Coast. It is brilliant and effective.

The ADVERTISER is in receipt of a nicely printed circular from E. E. Boyer, excursion agent, descriptive of Hawaii and announcing the departure of excursions from Chicago to Honolulu on February 10th and March 5th.

Adjutant Broome brought down with him from Hawaii a very fine specimen of the Equus asinus on the last fall. The adjutant will have pack saddles made and the animal will be used when the regiment goes off on a march.

D. Ferreira, the Portuguese who attempted suicide Monday afternoon because none of his relatives would bail him out, plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery in the police court yesterday morning and was fined \$5 and costs.

Ensign Robison, of the U. S. S. Boston, was a visitor on the courts of the Pacific Tennis Club yesterday and indulged in several sets of tennis with various members. Mr. Robison is a good player, and shows excellent handling of the racquet.

Tomorrow is the occasion of the great shoot between the California Nationals and the N. G. H. There will be no lack of excitement at this end of the line. News of the result of the California shoot will arrive by the Australia of February 21st.

Fred Whitney, son of H. M. Whitney, will leave on the Monowai for his home in Montana. He came to Hilo on a sailing vessel and spent some days visiting his sister Mrs. Goodale. He is engaged in mining operations and has been away from the islands for ten years.

Judge Dundee, wife and daughters were passengers on the Coptic en route to Japan. During their short stay in Honolulu they were the guests of Mrs. W. W. Dimond. The Misses Dundee are remarkably beautiful and talented young ladies and it is regretted they could not remain here longer.

The Mariposa, which arrives next week (Thursday) will bring a party of tourists who have booked for Cook's annual spring tour to the islands. The party will remain in Honolulu until the 20th, when they will leave for the volcano. They will return on the Alameda of March 5th. The second section leaves San Francisco on February 15th.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even when it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says his limbs did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

STRAWS AND RELICS.

Incidents in the Life of a Montana Lawyer.

DISBARRED FROM THE COURTS.

He Seeks Fame and Coffee in Hawaii. Record Follows After—Brought Out by His Misrepresentation of Kindly Offices of Government Officials.

The editor of this paper received by Wednesday's mail from Hilo a second letter from E. E. Richards, secretary of the Hilo Tribune Company. Extracts from this letter are given as follows:

"The Hilo Tribune of this date (February 1st) is out with an editorial headed 'A Relic of Monarchy' which should never have been published, as it is not the opinion of anyone in Hilo outside the editor himself and possibly one other party. The Hilo people were glad to have the band here, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody, and the officers and stockholders of the Hilo Tribune regret that the above-mentioned article should have appeared in their paper."

As this and the previous letter previously published give very good proof that the man passing by the name of Payson Caldwell, editor of the Hilo Tribune, is solely responsible for the articles mentioned, a representative of this paper cast about to discover the history of this new Moses to whom general interest is so suddenly directed.

Payson Caldwell first set foot on Hawaiian soil May 26, 1895. He came down on the Australia as a tourist. Later, he appeared somewhat interested in the coffee industry. He said he was a lawyer from Montana of considerable wealth, having made and lost three fortunes. He was introduced to members of the legal fraternity by Judge Cooper and Senator J. A. McCandless. A few days later these same gentlemen, for a reason not stated, visited their friends and withdrew any guarantee they might have given of the man's legal standing or virtue of their assuming his introduction.

Some weeks later a letter was received from Chief Justice Pemberton of Bozeman, Gallatin county, Montana, stating that the description of Payson Caldwell tallied exactly with the personal appearance of E. P. Caldwell, against whom seven or eight indictments had been found in the Montana courts and who was finally disbarred from the bench owing to gross frauds. Mr. Pemberton also added that E. P. Caldwell was known to be in Hawaii and that wherever he was he was a menace and a disgrace to the legal fraternity.

Turning to the fortieth number of the Pacific Reporter, page 178, the searcher of records found the decision of Chief Justice Pemberton in the disbarment proceedings on the relation of Charles S. Hartman and others against E. P. Caldwell given in the Supreme Court of Montana on May 6, 1895.

Among the charges brought against E. P. Caldwell was on which states that on the 6th of February, 1893, Caldwell purchased property and duly received the certificate of sale. This was deposited with a bank as security for the payment of a debt at the bank. Later this was attached for the payment of a promissory note. Caldwell then took the certificate of sale from the bank "and fraudulently indorsed thereon the date of assignment [to the bank] as March 2, 1893. Still another charge was that on October 1, 1892, D. F. Grogan & Co., who had retained Caldwell as attorney, placed \$300 in his hands to settle an account with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Caldwell kept the money, with the result that the suit was pressed and resulted in judgment for \$324.06 against the Grogans. Again on May 23, 1892, Caldwell endeavored to erase his name from a stipulation made with other attorneys "to take the deposition of one Jesse Butler, a notary public," in connection with a divorce case of Worham vs. Worham.

On June 28, 1893, Caldwell appeared as attorney for Barbara Spieth against D. F. Grogan and J. P. Grogan. The jury was waived and the case was tried before Judge Armstrong, who made certain findings of fact and required the attorney to prepare a decree. Caldwell prepared a decree, submitted it to the attorneys for the defense, who agreed that it was satisfactory, handed the copy to Caldwell, who retained it and refused to file it until ordered to do so by the court. While the decree was in Caldwell's possession it was altered by interlineations, which changed the whole tenor of the decree. These alterations were discovered by the counsel for the defense when the decree was being recorded by the clerk. After Caldwell had been disbarred by Barbara Spieth he made a motion, as her attorney, to "affirm, vacate and modify" the said decree "so as to make the same correspond with the findings of the court."

So it goes on till all the cussedness which a lawyer may get into seven teen different cases is placed before the public. When the matter came before the court only two of the charges were taken under consideration. A review of the case is made as follows:

1. On an issue in disbarment proceedings as to whether respondent changed a decree after it was signed, the two opposing counsel in the cause in which the decree was rendered testified that there were no interlineations to return when it was presented to the court. Respondent denied this, and another attorney testified that he advised certain changes, which respondent interlined, and that respondent then went to judge's office and returned, saying that the decree was signed; but there was evidence that

this witness, stated on learning that the decree was rendered in open court, that he could do nothing for defendant. Defendant retained the decree for two years, and only filed it in response to a peremptory order. Held that a finding that respondent inserted the interlineation after the decree was signed was proper.

2. A client of respondent in order to avoid costs in a criminal case against him, at respondent's suggestion made to him certain notes secured by a mortgage, and these notes, with the exception of one for \$600 were deposited with a bank by respondent. This client testified that when he asked for the notes, respondent promised to return them when he got them from the bank, but that he thereafter failed to do so, and subsequently claimed that the \$600 note was given to him for his services, and respondent so testified, though he had given to said client a receipt in full for his services at the time of the receipt of the notes. Held that a finding that none of the notes were delivered to respondent in payment of his services was proper.

3. The fact that respondent in disbarment proceedings was enabled to defraud his client by reason of a corrupt scheme entered into by them to defraud the county does not prevent the client from testifying as to such scheme.

4. Conviction of a crime is not a prerequisite to the disbarment of an attorney.

5. An attorney altering a decree, with a corrupt purpose, after it has been signed by the court, and also defrauding a client by negotiating notes entrusted to him by the client for safekeeping, should be disbarred. There are papers in the possession of officials in this country which show that E. P. Caldwell, the disgraced lawyer of Gallatin county, Montana, and Payson Caldwell of Hawaii are one and the same person.

CASHED BY THE WRONG MAN.

A Draft Which Caused the Arrest of A. J. Smith.

Deputy United States Marshal J. D. Harris last night arrested A. J. Smith, who claims to be in the secret service of the Hawaiian Government. Smith is charged with cashing a draft for \$18.75 addressed to a man bearing his name. The complaint was made by Assistant Cashier Burns of the United States Sub-Treasury before Commissioner Heacock.

The A. J. Smith to the draft was a restaurant keeper at the Midwinter Fair. He returned revenue stamps to Washington and the Treasury Department sent him the draft. The wrong A. J. Smith cashed it and it was not until a few days ago that the fact was discovered. The prisoner claims he intended to return the money. He was taken to the County Jail, being unable to furnish \$1000 bonds.

The accused man was a member of the Emerald smuggling ring and by turning State's evidence escaped punishment.—S. F. Chronicle.

Accident at the Hotel.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night people in the dining room and hallways of the Hawaiian Hotel were startled by a crash in the kitchen and rushing out into that place, they found Manuel de Mello stretched out upon the floor in an unconscious condition.

Five Portuguese laborers had been employed by the management of the kitchen and were at their work mounted on scaffolds made of boards placed from rafters to

Neptune's Lofty Vigil.



The god of the deep is sleepless. From his lofty column he scans the wonders of the Fair. The inland sea, a thousand miles away from his domain, unfolds its myriad beauties to his view. Upon the shore, where dash the ocean's waves, sublimer spectacle never met his gaze than here his eyes encounter.

Coadjutor of Columbus, Neptune figures fittingly at the World's Fair. The column bearing his figure is appropriately symbolical of his limitless empire.

The highest award was conferred on

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

at the Chicago Exposition. Superior leavening strength, perfect purity and wholesomeness were the attributes which enabled it to distance all competitors. The victory at Chicago has since been confirmed by the highest award and gold medal at the California Midwinter Fair. The midland triumph is grandly crowned on the coast.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

rafter, Manuel de Mello was working in the mauka Waikiki corner of the kitchen when suddenly the board upon which he was standing broke. Manuel fell head first and struck his back upon the large table directly beneath. One of the legs of this was broken by the blow and Manuel fell to the floor in an unconscious condition.

Dr. Miner was called in and recommended that the man be removed to the hospital immediately. At a late hour last night the man was resting comfortably, and it is believed that the injury done his back is not serious.

A Nauseating Find.

Yesterday morning Manuel Silva sent his Chinaman to a Chinese sausage store on Maunakea street to buy some sausages for lunch.

The Chinaman bought a nice fresh looking bunch of sausages and returned home triumphant, thinking what a fine meal he would prepare for his master out of these.

He fried them until they were nicely browned and then placed them on the table in a white dish to make them look tempting. The family sat down and were

in the full enjoyment of their lunch when one of the last sausages was bitten by one of the members.

Nicely cradled in this was a very large-sized cockroach looking for all the world like a chick in an egg.

Of course that finished the lunch and the sausage was held for investigation. The Chinaman was arrested and taken to the police station with his sausage machine. He looked decidedly dirty and greasy and seemed to take it as a matter of course that the bug had been found in his sausages. He was released later on \$50 bail.

A Long Ocean Race.

The China ships Clarence S. Bevan, Captain Franck, and William Conner, Captain Pendleton, crossed the Sandy Hook, N. Y., bar together Jan. 22d outward bound. The John Currier, Captain Lawrence, and the Josephus, Captain Gilkey, left later for the same port, Shanghai. The ship that first reaches her destination will win a purse of \$400, which the captains have made up.

W. C. Weedon will receive shortly some well-trained homing pigeons.



SUGAR IS GOING UP.

—With apologies to the San Francisco Call.

THE FEBRUARY ATLANTIC.

First of a Series of Presidential Articles—Book Reviews.

The contribution in the February Atlantic which will attract perhaps the widest attention is an able paper entitled The Presidency and Mr. Reed. It is a thoughtful presentation of the requirements of the presidential office and a discussion of Mr. Reed's fitness for it. It is the first of a promised series upon the issues and some of the personalities of the forthcoming campaign.

Another feature of importance in this issue is Glasses, a complete story, by Henry James. The central idea of this story is most unique, and affords Mr. James an unusual opportunity to exercise his talents as a story-teller.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop contributes some recollections of Hawthorne, covering the period of his English consulate.

The second of Mrs. Catherwood's studies in provincial France is entitled A Little Domestic, and is a charming picture of peasant life. The second installment of F. J. Stimson's Pirate Gold is full of dramatic interest.

H. Sidney Everett contributes a paper on Unclaimed Estates. He gives minute and most interesting information in regard to the large European estates which are supposed to be awaiting American claimants. Mr. Everett's long diplomatic career has afforded him every opportunity of securing inside information.

Further contributions by Gilbert Parker, Bradford Torrey, Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., and others, exhaustive book reviews, comments on new books, and the Contributors' Club, complete this readable issue.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Sailed Jan. 25, British steamer Monowai, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the Republic of Hawaii.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution requires that the first regular Session of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii shall be held on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896;

NOW THEREFORE, I, SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii, hereby give notice that such Session will convene at the Executive Building in Honolulu, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Written at the Executive Building, in Honolulu, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1896.

[Signed]

SANFORD B. DOLE,

[SEAL]

By the President:

[Countersigned.]

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

4219-31 1731-24

DR. ST. D. G. WALTERS has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, vice S. W. Wilcox, resigned. The Board now consists of:

Dr. St. D. G. Walters, Chairman;
J. H. K. Kaiwi;

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, February 4th, 1896.

1731-31

MRS. SUSAN KEKELA has this day been appointed an Agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Waianae, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, February 4, 1896.

1732-31

MR. A. W. HOBSON has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 29, 1896.

1729-31

TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

PRICE 75c.

For Sale by Hawaiian News Co.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

PRESIDENT DOLE HOME.

Returns With Party by W. G. Hall.

A VERY SATISFACTORY TOUR.

Probable Change in Land Law—Hawaiians Generally Satisfied—Demonstrations at Hookea and at Lahaina in Honor of the President.

President and Mrs. Dole, Curtis Iaukea and Adjutant Broome arrived from Hawaii by the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday after a decidedly unpleasant voyage across the channel.

The President was seen by an ADVERTISER reporter at his residence last night regarding his visit to Hawaii and the impressions formed from his meeting the people on the big island.

"Our trip," said the President, "was entirely satisfactory to us all particularly to me, because I learned more about the people on Hawaii and their wants and needs. I made a tour of the island and saw from the condition of the people where a change or two may be suggested in the new land law which will act advantageously."

"Do you mean, Mr. President, that the new bill will require changes before it will work satisfactorily?"

"Not exactly that," he replied, "but I think there is a change to be made in one particular clause that will be agreeable to the Hawaiians. The homestead leases are inalienable and run for 999 years, and the Hawaiian who wishes to secure a homestead of this character may do so on complying with certain conditions, but with no other consideration beyond the payment of actual taxes. To a certain extent it is a charitable donation which is not altogether pleasing to the average Hawaiian. He feels, rather, that he is put on a reservation and told to work."

"What changes would you suggest as a means of obviating such a feeling and at the same time not make it a hardship for the Hawaiians to secure the leases?"

"I cannot say that I have perfected a plan. I have ideas, of course, and the one that seems the most practicable and least burdensome is to have these homesteads appraised and let the Government charge, say, four per cent. of the appraised value as the price of the lease."

"The appraising of the property would be placed in the hands of competent men; the land agent or his deputy, I presume would be the proper person to do it."

"Would there not be danger of over-valuation under this law and create dissatisfaction just as the assessing of certain properties by the tax assessors?"

"I do not think so although I found in Hamakua where lands had been appraised even higher than the Government puts upon it as an upset price. In some portion of Hamakua I learned that lands were appraised at \$35 per acre—a price much higher than I consider is the value."

"The Government will see that this is more carefully looked after and the values graded. I believe the plan I suggest as a change is a good one for every person. The Government has no desire to speculate in lands nor does it wish to give them away. I believe it will be better to have some small consideration."

"The new law has not practically gone into operation yet and I do not believe there would be much opposition to the change I mention being made."

"What opinion did you form of the roads on Hawaii? There have been many complaints made of the neglect of the Government on this score. Did your inspection tour lead you to believe the complaints were just?"

"To a degree they were so far as Kona is concerned, but that is all being changed. When the roads now in course of construction are completed Kona will advance just as the building of the Volcano road added to the value of the holdings and increased the population in Oahu. Kona has been neglected in matter of roads until now. During my visit there I saw four high class roads being built, Macadamized, and as fine roads as one would find anywhere."

"Two of these run out from Kailua, one from Napoosoo and one from Hookea, but, unfortunately they run up to nowhere. I am in favor of asking the Legislature for an appropriation that will enable us to build a road equally as good as these and to connect them with it. It would go through the north portion of South Kona and the south portion of North Kona and would be an elegant drive way."

"In your intercourse with the people on Hawaii, Mr. Dole, did you find much opposition to the Government on the part of Hawaiians?"

"No. When I visited Hawaii fourteen months ago, I saw very few natives; they did not exhibit any inclination to see me and be friendly and I did not intrude myself upon them. I met them only as I came across them. This time it seemed different; there was every evidence of kindly feeling on their part and in nearly every place I visited I was asked to address them and at the close of the meetings they were profuse in expressing their feelings by cordial handshakes."

"Politics is not deeply seated in the hearts of Hawaiians. A majority of them do not seem to care particularly for the monarchy, but they are interested in land, which to my mind is encouraging."

"There seemed to be a good feeling for the Republic everywhere, but I do not wish you to think there was a demonstration wherever we went. Such was not the case. In Hookea, however, there was a genuine demonstration. The same may be said of Lahaina. I was asked to address the school children at a great many places, which proves that parents are not inculcating prejudices against the Government in the minds of the rising generation."

"What about Hilo?"

"I met very few natives there, but most of the white residents were exceedingly cordial. As to the Hawaiians—well, there seems to be a strong royalist influence at work which only time will counteract."

"Will you go to Kauai before the Legislature convenes?"

"No; my next trip will be to Maui. You remember I intended visiting Maui about the time the cholera broke out, and that detained me. I want to visit that island, and just as soon as I can get away I will go there."

Notes from Hawaii.

A letter from Kapapala ranch says that several light shocks of earthquake were felt during a few days previous to last Friday. On that day a very heavy shock was experienced.

Peter Lee is jubilant for the Volcano house has been filled to overflowing ever since the fresh outbreak of Kilauea.

Dr. McWayne met with a serious accident at Naalehu a few days since. He stepped on a stone and dislocated his ankle.

The fence surrounding the land of Kapapala ranch has been completed and now the trouble with regard to cattle roaming on other property will be entirely obviated.

Small Opium Seizure.

The Chinese sailors of the bark Velocity have been watching the Custom House officers detailed aboard to search the vessel since her arrival in port, and yesterday two of them tried a little trick which they thought would work. While the officers were searching for opium these gentlemen concealed each two tins of opium upon their persons and went to work as usual. But the Custom House officers had been watching also and caught the Chinamen without any trouble. They were taken to the police station by Guards Schmieden and Kanuha who had found the opium in canvas pouches under their jackets.

Ballots Examined.

The box containing the ballots cast in the recent election on Hawaii was opened yesterday in the presence of Chief Justice Judd, upon the request of W. A. Kinney, attorney for Alexander Young, one of the candidates. Lorrin A. Thurston, attorney for H. L. Holstein, was also present.

The ballots were casually examined by the attorneys presumably with a view to ascertain what, if any, possible grounds there were for a contest.

OUR REGARDS TO MR. RUSSELL.

The writer of these lines hereby tenders to Mr. W. Clark Russell the assurance of his thanks and appreciation. I have always loved sea stories, and those of Mr. Russell stand at the head of their class. From "The Wreck of the Grosvenor" to "Last Ye Landsmen!" I have read them all. Yet all water, and the things thereon and therein, are not the only things he knows about; not by many degrees of latitude.

In his last book he makes a sailor talk thus: "I have suffered from the liver in my time, and know what it is to have felt and I say I can tell you moments when I could scarce restrain myself from breaking down, kicking at the shins of all who approached me, knocking my head against the wall, yelling with the yell of a wild drop in a sea, and all the while my brain was as healthy as the healthiest that ever filled a human skull, and nothing was wanted but a musketry of calomel, to dislodge the fiend, &c. &c."

So much for what Mr. Russell's sailor (or Mr. Russell himself, says) and there are plenty of people who can testify that this is not a bit overdrawn. One fact in relation to it helps us to realize namely, that the life of a sailor does not guarantee good health. The irregular hours, the diet, the which liver complaint is a sequel, and a symptom—is as common among sailors as among landmen.

One of the latter, however, may now tell of his experience. "All my life," he says, "I had suffered from biliousness and sick headaches. I would have an attack about every three weeks. At such times my appetite left me, and I could neither eat nor drink for days together. I suffered from dreadful sickness and straining, and vomited a greenish-yellow fluid. My head felt as though it would burst. I had a bad taste in my mouth, yellow skin, and the whites of the eyes turned yellow. I was recommended to try a vegetable diet, and did so, but the attacks were just as frequent and violent. I consulted doctors and took their medicines, but was none the better for it. In this way I went on year after year."

Well, we shall agree that there could scarcely be a worse way to go on, and it all came about thus: The overworked stomach put more work on the liver than the latter could do. Indigestion, and disgust at this, the irregular action of the heart, more than its proper share. Hence more bile accumulated in the blood than the liver was able to remove. This surplus bile acts as a slow poison—and is a very slow poison. The tongue is furred; the head aches and feels dull and heavy; the eyes and skin are greenish yellow; there is dizziness and nausea; cold hands and feet; spots before the eyes; a pungent, biting fluid rises into the throat; constipation; high colored kidney secretion; prostrated nerves; irritability; loss of ambition; fears and forebodings, etc., etc.

This is biliousness or "liver complaint" in its simplest form. When long neglected it produces irregular action of the heart, rheumatism, gout, and any, or all, of a dozen other organic disorders. There is no more certain or powerful impulse to misbehavior, suicide and other crimes often resulting.

What to do? To get rid of the poison by start up the skin and bowels into energetic action; then to keep them going at a healthy and natural pace. How to do this? Let our friend Mr. F. W. Widger, of Portland-square, Plymouth—show us we have just quoted—as on that point.

In his letter, dated March 3d, 1893, he says: "Two years ago, after all medicines had failed to relieve me, I first heard of Dr. Widger's Curative Syrup. I procured it from Mr. E. S. Luke, Chemist, Tavistock Road, and began to use it, and nothing else. After having consumed one bottle I found myself vastly better, and by continuing with it I got rid of my old trouble altogether."

We should mention that Mr. Widger is a sailor and outlander at Plymouth and well known and respected in that community. He permits us to use his name and of gratitude for his recovery. The potency of Mother's Egel's Curative Syrup over liver disease is due to its ability to cure indigestion and dyspepsia, which is as we have said the cause of liver disease.

Every house on the land, and every ship on the sea, should have this remedy as a necessary part of their stock and stores. Perhaps Mr. Russell may recommend it in his next book. But no "musketry of calomel pills." Oh no.

Simon S. Hartman, of Tunneton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than any thing else has ever done for me." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H.I.I.

THEIR EDITOR CALLED DOWN.

Hilo Tribune Directors Object to Recent Editorials.

The following letter to the editor of this paper explains itself:

Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., Feb. 3, '96.

MR. EDITOR:—At a meeting of the Hilo Tribune Publishing Company, held this date, the following motion was passed:

"That the secretary be instructed to write a letter for publication in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, setting forth the fact: That the editorial articles in the February 1st number of the Hilo Tribune under the title 'Relics of Monarchy' and 'Straws' were written without the knowledge and consent of the directors of said paper, and that we wish and do hereby express our disapproval of the editorial policy as evidenced by those articles."

E. E. RICHARDS, Secretary.

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For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H.I.I.

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E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED, SHIP CHANDLERS

Hardware Merchants

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received

Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows

Blacksmiths' Tools, Waukegan Barbed Wire, Wire Netting, all kinds; Plain Galvanized Fence Wire, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds.

Success Water Filters

THE BEST KIND: Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, Hall's Aluminum Cane Knives, LAWN MOWERS,

Hoes and Handles, Pick and Mattocks, Hall's Plows and Breakers

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

FOLDING CLOTHES DRYING RACKS,

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

CHARCOAL IRONS, Ox Yokes and Bows, Mixed Paints, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Asphaltum, Plaster of Paris.

Kakaako Salt

Whiting, Rosin. Headquarters for the Columbia, Rambler and Stearns Bicycles—the best made.

E. O. HALL & SON, L'D., HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL COURTESY DISPENSARY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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Advertisers use the Advertiser because they get profitable results from their advertising in it.

They know, also, that each one pays a like price for a like service.

Advertising space is not given to one house in order that it may act as a decoy duck for others.

No "discount" for one, "special discount" for another and "extra special discount" for still another.

Like price for like service is the only fair way.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co Of London for FIRE & LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd., Of Liverpool for MARINE. Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Homburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Cornwall Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Marine, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd., Life and Fire Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

First Fire Insurance Company Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894. £11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £750,000

Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0

2—Fire Fund, £2,410,992 7 3

3—Life and Annuity Funds, £8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,359,821 10 9

£2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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GOR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

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AT THE Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

FOR HAWAIIAN GIRLS.

Opportunities Offered Them in the Kindergarten.

INFLUENCING FUTURE GRANDMAS

What May be Done for the Nation.
Childish Minds Early Taught to Seek Proper Paths—Careful Work as Well as Constant Prayer.

(Continued.)

We cannot, and need not, in the very nature of the case, require as high an educational standard of admission from them as is being required more and more now in America, but we believe that if Froebel's idea is good for any part it is good for the whole race, and therefore may be adapted to this part of it, which is yet in the childhood period of development.

We desire then, as soon as practicable, to make the normal class certificate a passport of admission to our future training class. As educational work advances in Hawaii we hope that higher standards may be developed along the line of our special branch of it, but we must have patience—remembering that Rome was not built in a day.

Our training class finished its first year's work at Christmas term, 1895.

It is at a standstill just now, but the vital importance of it calls for its early resumption, not only that it is a necessary factor to the success of the kindergartens, but because we feel as never before how much may be done for this Hawaiian race through its agency. With this end in special view we are now considering how best to accomplish it and the others as well.

Much earnest thought has been bestowed upon this matter, and out of it has come the conviction that this work for the girls would better be done in connection with educational work at the seminaries, where it is practicable.

It is essential that they should be under protecting influences during their training to ensure the best results for them and for their practice work in the kindergartens.

It is essential also that the main effort of the trainer be concentrated upon them, and we believe that this can be more fully accomplished in the seminary environment than outside of it.

If this work is done in the seminary it will lend an important influence to the other work there. That the trainer will be a very helpful member of the faculty goes without saying.

Being with the girls in their homes, she will feel a personal responsibility about them as they go to and from their work each day, for she will be supervisor of the kindergartens, in which they will act as assistants. Thus she will be able to shield them in some measure by her presence or her influence from the insults from white-knitted, but dark-hearted, men which they are too often subjected to as they walk through our streets. She cannot remove these temptations, but through the opportunity of her daily life she can help them to resist and overcome what they cannot avoid. We might mention other reasons why the incorporation of this training work into the seminary curriculum will be of inestimable advantage in the working out of the Hawaiian problem that confronts us there, but we do not need. Enough has been said to invite thought, and we are all of one mind as to the desired end. We hope it may be proved by actual experience some day.

The natural place for the inception of this work as a part of the educational scheme for Hawaiian girls would seem to be at the Kamehameha Girls School, for it would be a most fitting conclusion of the graded system that is being inaugurated there. The young women could pass from the normal into the training class room in the natural order of things and for the indispensable practice work of the course. Surely the thickly-populated district of Palamau could furnish material enough for a kindergarten annex which might be established within the spacious grounds of the seminary.

We do most earnestly hope and pray that it will not be long ere the financials of that great institution will realize the paramount importance of this branch of work for Hawaiians, and that no monument of wood or stone can be as lasting or of as great moment to any country as the preservation of the life-blood of the nation. What we do for this remnant of a most interesting and lovable people must be done speedily, and the power to do it lies in the hands of that magnificently endowed enterprise at Kamehameha as in no other.

That place is too remote, perhaps, from our kindergarten work in Honolulu to be available as a supply for our needs on account of the expense of daily transmission by car of the ten or twelve assistants whom we could use in our various departments; and there are other objections also, but we hope to see an independent work going on there at an early day which will be a great blessing to the present generation of young women and to the coming generations in general by the necessary enlargement of the kindergarten work in that neighborhood.

This cannot be done too soon to meet the exigencies of the case. As an adjunct to the Free Kindergarten work, Kawa'ahao Seminary, on account of its central location, is the most practicable place for the establishment of our training class. The pupils could more readily and without expense reach the different kindergartens in the city, where they would act as assistants, and the trainer, who would also be our superior, could more profitably attend to that branch of her work. It is possible that the pupils who graduate from the normal class at Kamehameha will be unwilling to come afterwards to Ka-

wahao to enter the training class there, but if so we hope their objections could be overcome. We cannot now tell how this will be. If they are not available it might be that our standard of admission would have to be lowered somewhat for a time at least. We must do the best we can and hope to work up to higher planes gradually. This factor in our problem we feel to be a serious one, and it is not yet clear how it may best be solved, but something must be done and light will surely come.

The work of the Free Kindergarten Association must of necessity be a limited one in our small community. We have five departments well established, the running expenses of which, for this year, are estimated at about \$500. The regular income for this year, at the present showing, is \$348. Three hundred dollars of the expense this year is for pay of assistants and helpers. This work will be done by pupils in the training class when we have one again and that amount can then go towards the salary of the trainer, the balance of which is yet to be raised from some quarter—just where it is to come from is not yet apparent.

Since beginning this article our thought has been turned for the first time towards this society of cousins, who are directly interested in the work for Hawaiian girls and who have for many years been contributing towards their support in the boarding schools of the land. Can it enlarge these contributions? If the way is not clear to do this, will it, between now and the close of the year in June, look over the ground and consider whether it is putting its fund for Hawaiian work where it will give the best returns.

A good business man considers most carefully the nature of an enterprise before he invests his money in it, especially does he do this if he is handling trust funds. This year the society is paying out \$800 for the support of pupils in the different Hawaiian boarding schools. This provides at least sixteen individuals with educational advantages superior because of the home atmosphere to what they can get in our Government common schools which we know however are generally excellent and increasingly so.

The question we would bring before the society now is, "Will this fund be better invested in a branch of work which may reach fewer individuals, on the whole, in our generation, but cannot fail to multiply results in the next in a far larger ratio than anything we are doing now?"

It is so natural to measure our success by the numbers we reach. There is a tendency in our human make-up to be satisfied that we are doing a great work if our numbers are full to overflowing, if our boarding schools are crowded, if we are covering a great deal of ground in any line of effort. Quantity appeals more to the general mind than quality. Will not our society take up this matter and consider carefully whether that \$800 we now pay out for the direct benefit of sixteen individuals will not be better invested by endowing a training class department at Kawa'ahao?

We know that this suggestion is open to the ready objection that it is contrary to the policy of the society, which seeks to divide its funds as much as possible amongst the various branches of work on the different islands and that such concentration of funds on work in Honolulu will not meet the approval of the contributors to the society on the other islands who are interested in work in their special localities. We cannot believe, however, that there is anything in this objection. Does Honolulu belong to the people who live in it? No, indeed! Every inhabitant of this group owns a share in its capital city. Every cousin by birth or by affiliation who is really interested in this Hawaiian people, and contributes to the support of work for them, desires first and most that their money shall be invested where it will do the most for the people they love and wish to help; it matters not to them whether the work is done in their special district or some other, they only care that it shall be done in the best place and in the best way, and we call upon all of them from Hawaii to Niihau, from California to Boston, (for many have gone back to the fatherland, yet have not forgotten the dear land of their birth.) We call upon all of them to consider this question, for it is a vital one, one for which we shall be held responsible by our Lord when he shall call upon us, his stewards of the talents he has entrusted to us for investment, not for ourselves but for all of his children whom we can reach in this and the generations to come—for humanity! Whether our portion be the two talents or the ten, one responsibility to Him, whose they are, is the same.

Let us put our best thought, our most careful judgment into the investigation of this question now, and be ready when we come to lay out the work for the next year to do it in the way that will ensure the most far-reaching and permanent results for the race.

Let us consider again and well the inspired needs which we have quoted.

The destiny of nations lies in the hands of women, and remember also that "The hope of the world is in the children."

HARRIET CASTLE COLEMAN.

TO KEEP MEATS COOL.

Latest Improvement in Refrigerators Used by the Central Market.

The Central Meat Market on Nuuanu street has just received and placed in position a large refrigerator made by Wolf, Sayer & Heller, of Chicago and New York. Its dimensions are 8x10 and 12 feet high. It is claimed for the new refrigerator that meat can be kept for over fifteen days in the very best of condition. The temperature, which ranges from 46° to 48° F., is regulated by a series of cooling pans at the top. About two tons of ice are kept constantly in the refrigerator. An automatic air escape provides for the shutting

out of warm air. When the doors are closed, the warm air is forced out and a valve closing immediately prevents the escape of any of the cold air. Anyone would be amply repaid by calling at the market and seeing the new refrigerator.

IT MIGHT BE INVESTIGATED.

Complaints from Deep Water Sailors—Something for the U.S. Consul.

When men desert a vessel shortly after her arrival in port then it seems to be freely evident that something is radically wrong aboard. Likewise when it is common talk along the water front that a vessel is a "hard" one there is some room for such belief. Where the two are combined then there remains but little doubt.

The ship W. F. Babcock is a vessel that answers to the above description. Yesterday two sailors, one the boatswain, were caught in the hold of the Kaukaeouli just as that schooner was about to put to sea. They were of course arrested and taken to the police station. They had a story to tell and told it like men. While aboard the Babcock they received nothing but curses for whatever they did. The sympathy of those who know what has been encountered aboard the Babcock is with the men.

On Monday last two men from the same ship went ashore and swore they would not go back on account of the cruelty of the first mate. They are aboard again, but it is believed they failed to bring things to a favorable turn.

A member of the G. A. R. was aboard the W. F. Babcock yesterday making investigations in the case of a comrade, and in walking forward found a Swedish seaman stretched out in his bunk suffering from a severe case of rupture contracted during the voyage. He had been working, trying to stand the pain, up until Monday. While working on that day he nearly fainted and was told to go to his room. He was promised the services of a physician Tuesday, but up until yesterday afternoon none had arrived. The man was in great pain and could not help himself.

There are just a few facts to call the attention of the public to the realization that the internal workings of a vessel cannot always be gauged by her beauty of exterior finish.

BIG HOSE WAGON.

One of the Products of the Hawaiian Manufacturing Co.

The Fire Department is now using its big hose wagon, which is a thing of ornament as well as of vast utility. It carries 150 feet of hose, and is as large as any used in the United States or elsewhere. It was constructed at the shops of the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company under the direct supervision of Chief Hunt, whose close attention to all details connected with fire equipment and service has brought the efficiency of the Honolulu Fire Department up to its present high standing.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of January, 1896, was 50. Distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	11	From 30 to 40	5
From 1 to 5	7	From 40 to 50	6
From 5 to 10	3	From 50 to 60	2
From 10 to 20	3	From 60 to 70	3
From 20 to 30	5	Over 70	5
Males	30	Females	10
Hawaiians	30	Great Britain	2
Chinese	8	United States	2
Portuguese	4	Other nationalities	2
Japanese	2		
Total	50		
Unattended	11		
Non-Residents	6		

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Jan., 1892	56	Jan., 1895	49
Jan., 1893	38	Jan., 1896	50
Jan., 1894	48		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Accident	1	Heart disease	2
Beriberi	1	Inanition	3
Bronchitis	2	Marasmus	1
Consumption	8	Meningitis	1
Digestion lungs	1	Old age	5
Convulsions	1	Obstruction of bowels	1
Cholera morbus	1	Pneumonia	1
Cancer	1	Paralysis	1
Childbirth	1	Syphilis	1
Diarrhoea	1	Unknown	1
Fever	5	Whooping Cough	4
Fever, Typhoid	1		
Gun shot wound	1		

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Out
Deaths	6	13	13	5	13	5
Annual death rate per 1000 for month	21.43					
Hawaiians						34.28
Asiatics						12.63
All other nationalities						15.00

C. B. KEYSTONE, Agent Board of Health

Everywhere We Go

We find some one who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people on all hands are praising the great medicine for what it has done for them and their friends. Take in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness, keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition. It is a great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box. HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.



ITCHING SKIN DISEASES Instantly Relieved By CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing forms of Eczema, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E.C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

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P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

Artificial = Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

One of the Advantages

Which the tourist and others who are desirous of taking pictures of the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands have, is the nearness and easy accessibility to the most romantic and picturesque points.

ANOTHER OF THE ADVANTAGES

is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

\$8.00 NO. 2 BULLET \$8.00 (LOADED.)

Measures 4 1/2 x 2 3/4 x 5 3/4 inches; makes a picture 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs on y 5 ounces. Uses roll films 12 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE OF CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

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Are just in receipt of Large Importations by their iron works "Post Office" and "J. C. Pflinger" (from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment OF DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC., in the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Silvest, Sleeve Linings, Sew Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls.

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroiders, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seater Planos, iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 3 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Dismantling and Cords.

ALSO

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges,

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

Housekeeping Goods,

AND

KITCHEN UTENSILS,

Agate Ware, Rubber Nose,

PUMPS, ETC.

PLUMBING,

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.

DIAMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS.

The Bark "Iolani"

Will go on the berth in New York or about January 1st, and sail at this port on or about

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If sufficient inducement offers.

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